

Freezing and Storage of Source Plasma

Jim Viane, ZLB Plasma Services
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- Requirements for freezing and storage
- Factors affecting freezing
- Current industry practice
- Typical equipment needed
- Cost implications
- Safety concerns

- 21 CFR 640.76 ***Products stored or shipped at unacceptable temperatures.***
 - (a) Storage temperature. (1) Plasma for mfg. into injectable product that is exposed to temp. **greater than -20° C and less than +10°C must be labeled “Source Plasma Salvaged”.**
 - » *Unless...*
 - (2) Source Plasma...exposed to one episode of storage temp. fluctuation warmer than **-20°C and colder than -5°C for not more than 72 hrs. is exempt from “Salvaged” labeling – provided that the plasma remains frozen solid.**
 - **Shipping at -5°C or colder.**

- EU Pharmacopoeia
 - Plasma for labile proteins: place at -30°C within 24 hr.
 - Plasma for non-labile proteins: -20°C .
 - One excursion if -20°C but, -5°C .
 - Shipping -20°C

Factors Affecting Freezing

- Freezer configuration and size
- Environment (Tempe vs. Duluth)
- Freezer load (product)
- Center production volume (Infiltration)
- Heat exchange (time)

Example of Company Practice

- Source plasma frozen at: -20°C or -30°C
Approx 8°C buffer for set point
 - To maintain -20°C or colder = Alarm set point -28°C
 - To maintain -30°C or colder = Alarm set point -38 °C
- Plasma placed in freezing chamber immediately after collection (usually 30 min). EP requires placement in -30°C or colder within 24 hr (for recovery of labile proteins).
- Source plasma stored at -20°C or colder (CFR and EP)
- Transport at -20°C or colder to consignee or warehouse

Design vs. alarm set point

For -30°C : alarm set @ -38°C , design set -45°C

For -20°C : alarm set @ -28°C , design set -35°C

Allows sufficient time for:

- Alarm co. to contact firm
- Firm to react and reach center
- Move product to secure location
- Repairs to be made without excursion

Equipment Requirements

Freezing = -20°C

- 4" Urethane box
- Single stage system
- 6 HP Compressor
- Evaporator size
- Operating expense
- System cost ~ \$30K

Freezing = -30°C

- 5" Urethane box
- Two stage system
- 15 HP Compressor
- Evaporator size
- Operating expense 1.5 X
- System cost ~\$100K

Flash Freezing

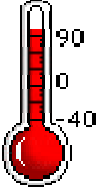

Freezing = -30°C

- 5" Urethane box
- Two stage system
- 15 HP Compressor
- Evaporator size
- Operating expense 1.5 X
- System cost \$~100K

Flash Freezing = -55°C

- Stand alone - 3 per center
- Two stage system
- 15 HP Compressor (each)
- Operating expense 3X
- System cost:
 - ~\$90K installed (each)
 - ~\$270K per center
- Additional storage freezers required

Safety Concerns

Explanation	Freezer Temp	Approx. Wind speed	Approx. Equiv. temp	Risk Category	Suggested Max work period
Existing conditions	-30°C	20 mph	- 55°C	Increasing Danger ¹	30 min work – 3 breaks
Proposed rule on labeling and storage (2003)	-40°C 	20 mph	-71°C 	Great Danger ²	Non-emergency work should cease
1 – Increasing Danger = Danger from freezing of exposed flesh in one min					
2 – Great Danger = Flesh may freeze within 30 seconds					

- Current freezing requirements sufficient for manufacture of derivative products.
- Decreasing freezing/storage temperature 10°C will require significant equipment upgrades
 - Replace with 2-stage equipment
 - Mechanically more complex and expensive
 - Requires specialized training for maintenance and repair
 - Parts not readily available
 - Replace existing 4" boxes with 5"
- Significant increase in cost to install, maintain and operate ultra-low equipment
- Increased cost to validate upgraded equipment
- Increased safety risk to center personnel